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New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1899.

SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The American barkentine Herbert Fuller arrived at Halifax, N. S., bringing the bodies of her captain, his wife and the second mate, who had been murdered at sea. ==== The trial of Dr. Jamieson and his associates in the Transvaal raid was continued in Lendon. The British troops under General Carrington captured a Matabele stronghold, killing eighty of the natives. = Queen Victoria arrived at Buckingham Palace to attend the wedding of rincess Maud of Wales and Prince Charles of

DOMESTIC.-The second Populist National Convention will meet in St. Louis to-day; the Silver party Convention will meet in St. Louis to-day in its first National Convention; the Populists are divided over the question of indorsing Bryan and Sewall; the Silver Convention is expected to indorse the Chicago ticket and adopt a free-coinage platform. Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint are being flooded with letters asking for information on the money question. A statue to John Brown was unveiled at North Elba, N. Y. === Ten persons were drowned and two houses and a bridge were carried away by a cloudburst near Frankfort, Ky.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- About \$18,000,000 in gold was pledged by Clearing House banks to protect the Treasury gold reserve, ==== At a ass-meeting of garment workers it was de cided to order a general strike of tailors. Joseph Wesley Harper died. === The condition of Cornelius Venderbilt showed continued improvement. ____ Stocks were irregular and

active at small advarces. THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 89 degrees; lowest, 76; average, 814.

Buyers of The Tribune will confer a favor by reporting to the Business Office of this paper, 154 Nassau St., every case of failure of a train boy or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month or \$2.50 for three months.

Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune

Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$2 per month or \$5.50 for three months, foreign postage prepaid. The address can be changed as often as desired.

The Brooklyn man, or the New-Jersey man, away from home, can get his home news in The Tribune, every day of the week no matter where he is in America or abroad. No other New-York paper prints the Brooklyn and New-Jersey news in its regular city and mail editions. Two papers for the expense of one. for the expense of one.

In his annual report Commander Delehanty Supervisor of New-York Harbor, naturally dwells on the important change soon to be made in the disposition of the city's refuse, which after August 1 is no longer to be dumped into the sea, with the attendant risk of injuring the harbor. The garbage being disposed of by itself, the remaining material will doubtless be used for filling in submerged land, to the advantage of the city. Commander Delehanty strongly recommends this course. An important matter to which he directs attention is the unlawful dumping of ashes in the harbor by steamboats and ferryboats, which makes necessary a large amount of dredging every year. This practice needs to be promptly suppressed.

"Of some importance if well founded," is the legend that may properly be attached to the report that David B. Hill may be put forward as the Democracy's candidate for Governor this year. When the Senator was asked yesterday about the report connecting his name with the nomination he shook his head. It was a gesture full of meaning, and at the same time susceptible of more than one interpretation. The first thing suggested by the possibility of his nomination is that he ran for this office two years ago, with results that cannot but cause him pain every time he recalls them. The fact is that, with a total vote of 1,275,671, Hill was defeated by Morton by a plurality of 156,108. That, one would think, might be an extinguisher on any ambition he may now

risk it again, seeing that his term as Senato is coming to a certain end next March.

That the people are getting aroused to the importance of the financial issue is shown by the number of inquiries regarding financial matters that are daily made of the Director of the Mint. Director Preston says that he could readily dispose of 25,000 copies of his last annual report if he had them on hand; and presumably the demand for this public document will increase as the campaign goes on. In explanation of the coinage ratio between gold and silver Mr. Preston's bureau has issued a concise statement, which will be sent to many inquirers. The widest circulation of documents of this kind is desirable and will be promoted by the friends of sound money.

The Populist Convention, which opens at St. Louis to-day, will be a larger body than either of the previous National gatherings, and the discord among its conflicting factions is likely to be in keeping with its size. The delegates will number nearly 1,400, and it is impossible to foresee what a body so composed will accomplish. An orderly discussion and outcome appear to be out of the question. Whether it lies in human power to arrange a compromise that will be generally acceptable is a problem no one can solve in advance. Apparently the Convention will be given over to squabbling and fighting, with large chances of an open bolt on the part of one of the factions. The only reasonable compromise in sight appears to involve the casting aside of Sewall, a proceeding that would place Bryan in a somewhat embarrassing position.

THE DILEMMA AT ST. LOUIS.

The Populists are in a pickle either way. According to their different leaders, they can neither nominate Bryan nor oppose him without destruction; they "will be damned if they do and damned if they don't." Taubeneck solemnly warns them that they will only divide the party and drive its voters out of it if they take the Democratic candidate, while Peffer tells them that they will have no voters left, because all will go over to Bryan, if they do not make him their candidate. Truly, it is a hard time for a party which, even at its best and biggest, has scarcely enough voters to split.

A formal nomination or even their indorsement of Bryan as the Populist candidate would evidently have some consequences which neither faction of Populist leaders takes into consideration. That step would greatly weaken the hold of the Democratic nomination upon Democratic voters as the regular candidate of their party. It would go far to strengthen the claim that the Chicago Convention was not actually Democratic at all, but was, in fact, captured by Populiste and Anarchists, and turned against the party with deliberate intent to break it down. Bryan himself had been a bolter to Populism, and when he went to the Chieago Convention was not able to offer even a decent pretence of regularity, but as contestant was admitted on the ground that most of the former Democrats in Nebraska had supported the Populist ticket last year. The regular or "Administration Democrats" ran a separate ticket, supporting it with much bitterness of feeling toward Bryan and the Populists, and

cast over 18,000 votes for it. It cannot be doubted that all Democrats of the West who are not entirely swept off their feet by the Anarchistic and revolutionary tendencies which Altgeld represents regard with peculiar dislike and fear the Populist crowd which inflicted Waite on Colorado, and Lewelling upon Kansaa, and Altgeld upon Illinois; and Democrats of substance and character will be quite gen relly influenced to refuse their support to the candidate whom the Populists and Anarchists nominate. But there is already evidence that a candidate so nominated will also fall to get the support of many of the silver Republicans, who expected to support Senator Teller and to see him taken up as candidate by the Democrats. Instead of a Republican of large experience and high standing, and in the estimation of silver men of marked ability, whose sacrifice in withdrawing from appreciation of civic honors than a chicken blican party with a considerable body of friends was expected to meet consideration, the Democrats preferred a young man of no experience, and no capacity except as a careful manufacturer of striking phrases, which he repeats again and again in speeches which purport to be unprepared. The recent talks of the Boy Orator have pricked the bubble of his reputation, and the rush of Populists to support him as practically one of their own number has much intensified the feeling which was shown among Democrats against the choice of one who had not been faithful to their party. But the nomination of such a man by the Dem ocratic Convention seems to be precisely the thing of all others calculated to drive off the Republicans who would have followed Mr.

Teller. Thus it turns out that three of the Senators who were expected to be participants in the silver bolt do not now appear as signers of the Teller manifesto, and it is stated that Senators Cannon and Mitchell will support McKinley, while the silence of Senator Carter gives some occasion for a similar report. Another Senator, Pettigrew, has gone over wholly to the Populists, and his bad faith toward the people who trusted his pledge and sent him to the Convention does not incline them to follow in his footsteps. In truth, it would not be in the least surprising if the nomination of Bryan by the Populists should cut off fully half the support which the silver bolters might have commanded, and at the same time should materially increase the number of Democrats who will bolt their ticket outright, or fail to arrive at the polls to vote for it. Whether the Populist indorsement can help the candidate more than it will hurt him in these respects is not so clear as some of the fanatics at St. Louis imagine. Their principal trouble now is with the Southern States, in which there has been intense bitterness for years between the Democrats and the Populists, and there it is admitted that the fusion must cost some votes on both sia-s. But it is at the West that the fusion must gain some strong Republican States, if it is to win at all, and the managers at St. Louis do not seem | the Civil Service professions of his party, as to be calculating very accurately in regard to their chat ces of gaining Western votes.

The Venezuelan Government, through its counsel, has made formal reply to the arguments of the British Government on the boundary dispute. It is an elaborate document, not only controversial, but exceedingly aggressive. It makes sweeping claims for Venezuela, backs them up with statements of alleged facts of the most positive character, and accuses the British Government, both now and heretofore, of practice so sharp that dishonest would be a mild term to apply to it. There is not so very much in it that is new; but it puts into definite form a mass of allegations and arguments hitherto somewhat inchoate, and stamps it with the authority of one of the principal parties to the dispute. Such a document cannot be lightly dismissed. Extravagant and even offensive as the British Government may deem some of its statements, it is bound to take them seriously and either refute them or concede their truth.

So far as the general public is concerned, there would be little profit in a rethrashing of old straw. The points made in the formal brief have already been made unofficially. They are now repeated officially. That is all. Or if there be anything more, it is such as does not

States Venezuelan Commission and to the British Government. With them, for the present at least, it may safely be left. The whole case is now properly to be regarded as in course of official adjudication, and there are still those who are so old-fashioned as to deem it improper to comment publicly upon the testimony and arguments of a case while that case is still be-

fore the court. The one most obvious and entirely legitimate comment is, however, that this brief is not only a vigorous presentation of Venezuela's side of the case, but is an equally strong argument in favor of arbitration of the whole business. Eminent legal authorities in England made statements and arguments which, if true, would fully establish the whole British claim. Now Venezuelan counsel, men of high character and attainments, make with equal positiveness counter statements and arguments which, if true, would fully establish the whole Venezuelan claim. In such a case it is manifest that a settlement can be reached only by arbitration or by force of arms, and every sentiment of humanity and civilization declares for the peaceful rather than for tile warlike course.

VOTING FOR A DEMOCRAT.

Some Democrats are still saying: "We must "stand by the party. We don't like Bryan's "free-silver notions, but he is the regularly "nominated candidate of the party, and we "must support him. We are in favor of sound "money, but we are Democrats and we must 'vote for a Democrat."

Must they? Then we may be sure they will not vote for William J. Bryau. For that gentleman has not only declared, over and over again, that there is no power in the universe that could make him vote for a gold-standard Democrat, but he has denied that he is a Democrat at all. "I am not a Democrat" are his exact words, uttered within this very year, with all the earnestness of which the Boy Orator of the Platte is capable.

If honest-money Democrats want to maintain their party organization, they will not vote for a man who in advance of the Convention proclaimed himself a bolter. If they want to vote for a Democrat, they will not vote for a man who publicly proclaims that he is not a Demo-

THE ALDRIDGE BOOM. It was generally known in this city on

Tuesday that "the Aldridge boom" had been launched on the day previous at Rochesterwhich is the home of Aldridge-by the Monroe County Republican Committee. Business, however, went on as usual, and except that the stock market responded with a momentary rise, succeeded by fluctuations, there was no great excitement. Even in Rochester, where Aldridge is a familiar figure and a constant source of delight, we do not understand that there was anything that could really be called a popular uprising. This was due, no doubt, in large degree to the weather, which was close and muggy, and, so to speak, sticky-the kind of weather which dampens enthusiasm and depresses patriotism, though it seems to provoke thirst and promote the sale of beer. We presume, however, that though there was no uprising or outpouring of citizens upon the occasion, there was profound feeling on the subject all along the towpath of the great commercial artery which winds through the town, and around the firesides of many peaceful Rochester homes. That the Monroe County Republican Committee was deeply moved is sufficiently obvious from the fact that the resolutions naming Aldridge as the candidate of Monroe County for Governor "were adopted with a hurrah," as we learn from a special Rochester dispatch in a city contemporary. It is also interesting to know that Aldridge himself was not unmoved by this tribute to his moral worth, for we learn from the same source that "afterward the committeemen ate a chicken dinner "at Mr. Aldridge's expense." It would be difficult to conceive of a more delicate, and at the same time substantial, expression of grateful dinner. Particularly if there are enough "wish-

bones" to go round. And now that the Aldridge boom is fairly launched, it may be well to say that there are, after all, worse men than Aldridge. That he does not meet with general approval outside of Rochester and the office of the United States Express Company in this city is probably true. But he is not alone in that. There are several Republican statesmen in the same category. With Mr. Platt, to whom the Aldridge candidacy must eventually be referred, considerations of that sort have no weight. As to his qualifications, it is only necessary to refer to the State Constitution, wherein it is stated impliedly, if not in express terms, that any man is eligible to the office of Governor who is a citizen of the United States, is not less than thirty years of age, and has been five years h resident of the State. Aldridge meets all these exactions, and meets them to the Oneen's taste It would be hard to find a man who more fully answered all the constitutional requirements. Possessing in such amplitude the constitutional qualifications for the office in case of his election, it remains only to inquire as to his eligibillty for the Republican nomination. And here, applying the only test absolutely insisted upon by the men who are reputed to be "running the party"-Mr. Hackett, for instance, and Mr. Lauterbach-he equally fills the bill. He enjoys the confidence of Mr. Platt, and his nomination would not be unacceptable to that distinguished person. It may be a question, of course, whether out of a considerable flock of candidates depending for success upon Mr. Platt's choice Aldridge will have the preference, but there is no doubt that in a competitive examination for that powerful chieftain's favor he would be rated quite near the top, and his chances may consequently be considered

as, on the whole, at least fair. The objection might be raised against him by foolish sticklers for strict adherence to the principles avowed and the promises made in party platforms that Aldridge as Superintendent of Public Works was utterly oblivious of well as of the State Constitution. But over against that unimportant dereliction-if dereliction it were-may be set the devotion lie manifested to Mr. Platt in making his appointments, and the strength of character exhibited in asserting his own and Mr. Platt's will against the expressed wish of Governor Morton and the explicit mandate of the Constitution. Except upon the towpath of the great commercial artery which Aldridge so notly and unselfishly superintends, there has never been so striking an exhibition of unshaken firmness. He had to yield to the Supreme Court, of course. But so too, that model of firmness, the stendfast and unshrinking mule, makes concessions in an emergency to the solicitations of gunpowder or an unexpected conflagration under his stomach. Of course Aldridge yielded to the Su preme Court. But only temporarily. He still has a claim against the State for salaries advanced to the able-bodied statesmen who volunteered to assist Mr. Platt and himself in arresting the baneful operation of an iniquitous pro vision of the Constitution. As Governor, too, he would stand a mighty good chance to col-

On the whole, the Aldridge boom may be considered as successfully launched. He certainly makes an extremely picturesque candidate. The Tribune congratulates him. It also concherish, though it is not impossible that he may so much appeal to the lay as to the judicial gratulates the Monroe County Committee who

mind. The argument is made to the United "ate a chicken dinner at Mr. Aldridge's expense." Whatever becomes of the boom, the committee are one chicken dinner ahead of the game. Now, then, call the next county's favorite son, and let us see if he will be as ready with a chicken dinner. Ham Fish! How is it with you? Have you got a chicken dinner on tap? Speak up!

CAN THEY AFFORD IT?

"The Manufacturers' Record," of Baltimore, non-political, industrial and commercial joural of high character, devotes forty-five pages of its last week's issue to the city of New-Orleans. In a carefully prepared and well-written series of reports and sketches it sets forth onvincingly the present greatness and vast future promise of the Southern metropolis. The xposition is an attractive one; in some respects almost bewildering. It must be confessed that ome of the facts revenied are of a character to put the most progressive Northern cities upon their mettle. The city which stands at the ocean gateway of the Mississippi Valley is coming up magnificently to the possibilities of her situation, and is displaying an energy and enterprise well worthy of one of the foremost centres of American civilization.

Among these papers is one by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, on the foreign commerce of New-Orleans. From this it appears that that city has the third largest export trade in the United States, being surpassed only by New-York and Boston. Cotten, of course, is the principal item, but a great business is also done in oil and oilcake, lumber, corn, wheat and tobacco. The position of New-Orleans with reference to the great producing region of the Mississippi Valley, and also with reference to the Mexican and Central and South American ports, gives abundant promise of the future maintenance and increase of this trade.

In connection with this it is of peculiar in terest to observe that some of the newspapers of New-Orleans, including one of the foremost, are approving the work of the Chicago Convention, and advocating the free coinage of silver at the 16 to 1 ratio. Can the people of that city afford to have such a policy succeed? It would mean such a disturbance and such a prostration of foreign trade as New-Orleans has not known since the War. There may be those who can afford to say they care nothing for "abroad." A great commercial city cannot. It is of vital importance to it that its credit and the credit of the Nation should be kept good in all the markets of the world. With her magnificent present, and her almost illimitable future possibilities, New-Orleans may well ask herself seriously if she can afford to imperil it all by voting for National repudiation; and every growing, thriving community of the New South may well ask itself the same question. Can they afford to adopt the fifty-cent dollar?

THE OOZING OF HOKE.

Poor Hoke! His courage has all oozed away Even the example of his fellow-Cabinet officers could not stiffen his backbone. His sawdust has all run out. He has backslidden; he has flopped. That great mind that came up from Georgia a silverite, sat at the feet of Cleveland and with Carlisle learned to fight for honest money has gone back to the support of silver. His paper, which was so brave an advocate of sound finance before the Chicago Convention, after days and nights of silent watching has declared for Bryan and his platform. Of course it makes faces over the dose, but it swallows it just the same. Free silver may mean depression, panic and ruin, and Hoke since he became a Cabinet officer believes it does, but perish the country and let hard times reign forever if Hoke can only keep his grip on the Georgia machine and not let his rival in "The Constitution" office get the inside track to popular favor. So Hoke and "The Journal" have discovered that the platform, in spite of its free-silver bias, is a "declaration in favor of the maintenance of a sound currency," and are determined to stand by the platform, free silver, free rlot and all.

We are sorry for Hoke. Not so much for our loss as for his. His influence even as a memhave been so great but that his views were utterly scorned at home, and we doubt not the sound-money cause will get on as well without him. But it is different with Hoke. Can he get on so well without sound money? He became a convert to and an aggressive champion of the maintenance of the present gold standard. He wrote for it, he spoke for it, his paper carried on a campaign for it. He was defeated, but not dishonored. Even his opponents respected him. Now he surrenders his convictions, says the Chicago platform is a good enough sound-money declaration for him, even if it does make ill-tempered remarks about the Administration to which he belongs. It is said he is ambitious, and thinks he must put his beliefs in his pocket and trim to Georgia prejudice if he is to have a political future. He seems to think that his constituents are the kind of people whom he can impose upon, by telling them one thing is right to-day and offering to concede that the opposite is right to-morrow, if the constituents will only give him something. He does not ask to be a leader. He just wants to be a mouthpiece, and he will sound any note desired if only somebody will blow through him Perhans Hoke thinks that is the best way to achieve his ambition.

It depends upon what that ambition is. It may gain him office. It will not win him respect. Let him look toward Massachusetts. A young man lived there who was prominent in the Democratic party. He had stood out against things which he did not believe in pretty strenuously for several years. Last spring he was invited to go to Virginia and make a speech. He said if he did he should speak his convictions, and they might not be agreeable to his hearers He was asked to gloss over the money question, and talk about Protection and monopolies and party traditions and other harmless things. He said he would not do it. Then he was invited to come, anyway, and he went and told the Virginians what he believed to be true, and, though they did not believe as he did, they honored his manliness William E. Russell died the other day. and from one end of the country to the other came kind words and eulogies from political friends and foes. Men who had fought him were the first to pay tribute of respect to him as an honest man, who did the right as he saw it, had the courage to face defeat for conviction, and was never trimming to suit either Massachusetts or Virginia prejudice. Hoke, do you think trimming on silver will make people speak that way about you?

AN AGE OF IGNORANCE.

This is said to be an age of intelligence, and, relatively speaking, it is. There is a widespread sentiment in favor of promoting education among all classes in the community. This sentiment is not wholly altruistic; it rests largely on the belief that the great prizes of life to-day in nearly all cases go to the intelligent; and as even the Ignorant man would like to have some of these prizes, he naturally adopts the one course that will make him a competitor for them with some chance of success; he ceases to be ignorant. It would be ungracious, as well as unjust, to find fault with those who improve their minds because they do so either wholly or in part from a selfish motive. But such people are in danger of contenting themselves with a merely superficial knowledge. And this is, perhaps, the most right existed to place anything there that would conspicuous defect in the popular education of There is, however, another more practical

reason why we should not boast too much about the intelligence of this age, and that is the fact that the people who are ignorant vastly outnumber the people who are intelligent. We do not refer necessarily to those who are recognized as ignorant and illiterate, although they are very numerous. We include in the term ignorant a multitude of people who would usually be classed as intelligent, but whose knowledge is worse than ignorance because it is perverted, or distorted, or torn out of its natural relations. An excellent illustration of this is found in the examination of candidates for the police force in this city. As a rule, the men who present themselves for this examination would be classed as fairly intelligent men; certainly they do not belong to the class of illiterates. And yet, though the questions which are given them to answer are elementally easy, only 35 per cent of them succeed in passing. The answers of the 65 per cent who do not pass show an amazing ignorance of everyday simple facts-an ignorance which can only be explained by assuming either that these men cannot think or that they were not taught to think. In a recent examination, for instance, out of 210, forty-three could not tell in what State Chicago is, one of them declaring that "Chicago is a State by itself." Forty could not name one New-England State. One named five of them as follows: "Inglen, Irelan, Scotling, Wales, and Cork"; and another gave the same list except that he substituted Belfast for Cork. Ninety could not name one of the Confederate States, and one wrote down as five of them, 'New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, and Vermont." One hundred and twenty-six could not name the lawmaking body of the United States, one of them declaring it to be "martial law." Forty-five did not know the name of the chief executive officer of a

But the letter of 125 words or less that each candidate must write on some practical topic -such as "The Causes of Crime"-furnishes the best proof of the mental vacuity of many supposedly intelligent men. One candidate contented himself with enunciating the fact, "Crimes does be done." Another gave the following mysterious answer: "The most of the principles has been drunk crasy and almost dead from their endurance." It is not necessary to give further illustrations of the dense ignorance of many who have gone to school, and are supposed, therefore, to be intelligent. There are multitudes of such people in the community to-day, and instead of indulging in spread-engle speeches about our intelligence it is high time for us to pay more attention to our system of education, which in so many cases educates pupils to be more ignorant than they were before, because it imparts to them facts without training their minds to retain and use those facts in their right relations.

PLATFORM AND CANDIDATE.

This is one of the declarations of the Chicago

"We are opposed to life tenure in the pub-And this is what Mr. Bryan, the Chicago can-

didate, printed on May 21, 1895: "Our Judges are not only appointed, but they are appointed for life. They are not only appointed for life, but they are usually selected from the cities, where they have been surrounded by those influences which tions of wealth."

"If the people of the United States are de-termined to secure justice in taxation they must be prepared to go to the root of the difficulty and adopt an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of all United States Judges for a definite time."

Thus the candidate and the platform are agreed that it will not do at all to have Judges appointed for life and so deprived of all incentive to trim their decisions to the breeze of political opinions. They want courts which they can influence by threats of displacement to permit anything which they take a notion to call for.

Mr. Sewall may have a chance to save money and leave the Populists to go by wind-power

The old line Democrat who finds it hard to boit his party may conclude that regularity is not half so precious as it seems when he sees men like Abram S. Hewitt and William Steinway, who have been lifelong Democrats from conviction, counselling revolt against the Chicago revolutionists, while the most conspicuous local champion of regularity is Sheehan, late of Buffalo.

There will be widespread regret in the Episcopal Church over the death of Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe, of the Diocese of Western New-York. As a poet, he produced some creditable verse; as a preacher, he took a high rank in his Church; as an administrator of his diocese, he showed himself to be an aggressive and vigorous ruler: as a patristic scholar, he took high rank in this country and Europe, and he became prominent as the friend and advocate of the Gallican movement in France. But he will be remembered chiefly as a controversialist. He believed the Protestant Episcopal Church to be the only divinely authorized Church in this country. The other Protestant bodies he regarded as "sects." though he always referred to them in terms of kindness. But his intense dislike of Roman Catholicism was, perhaps, his most marked characteristic. He spoke and wrote against it whenever he had an opportunity. Some years ago he wrote a number of letters to the Pope, calling upon him to give up his errors and become a true Catholic, and about a year ago he wrote a number of bitter letters to Cardina! Satolli. He regarded Roman Catholicism as an unlawful intruder in this country, and, therefore, usually referred to it as "The Italian Mission." This was his hobby, and many people thought he rode it too often. But there was never any question of his sincerity of purpose while his charm of manner, as well as his wide culture, made him friends wherever he was known. No Episcopalian of the present generation more completely typified the famous "via media" of Episcopalianism, holding itself aloof, on high conscientious grounds, from Protestantism on the one side, and Romanism on the other.

Hoke Smith can hardly fail to resign from the Cabinet. It is not to be imagined that he will hang on to office under a sound-money Administration while advocating free silver.

It is quite in line with the policy of the Nassau Electric Company, of Brooklyn, which compels its conductors to overcrowd their cars and then blames them for accidents due to overcrowding, to prosecute an inexperienced motorman for an accident due to his mistake. But the company would be wiser if, instead of taking stone-cutters from a marble yard and setting them to running trolley-cars, it put them to carving tombstones for the company's vic-

A youth of twenty-four has been appointed a Police Justice in Brooklyn. The circumstance would awaken surprise but for the fact that the fortunate young man is a son of the Hon. Jake

straining the Bridge trustees from taking any action under the recommendation of Chief Engineer Martin toward the laying of trolley tracks on Liberty-st, and the Bridge plaza. The courts have already defeated one plan of obstructing culture, which yields no fruits of profitable the plaza, laying down the principle that no

A temporary injunction has been issued re-

prove an obstruction to the free use of the open space. Whether the same view will prevall in reference to the laying of railroad tracks. without involving the erection of any structure. remains to be seen. We can see no reason why it should not. The place was designed for the free use of all the people, and it is palpably wrong to block it up in any way. The trolley-cars should be brought into close connection with the Bridge station, but this can be done

without infringing on the rights of any one. The so-called Democrats at Chicago resolved that "we denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions." In the familiar

words of "The McFingal,"

No man e'er felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law.

The Police Commissioner of Brooklyn has taken a look in person at the performances along the notorious Bowery at Coney Island, and there ought to be an immediate improvement in the moral tone of the unsavory resorts that abound there.

The advent of the street sprinkler that sprinkles is still awaited with impatience by some hundreds of thousands of people in these United States. The sprinkler that floods has entirely too wide a vogue. The only advantage that this possesses, so far as the average man has been able to learn, is that it saves the individual driving it from going over the ground so often as he would have to do in case it let out only a moderate quantity of water. It is time for the reform that has been so earnestly demanded to make its appearance.

PERSONAL.

General Miles will inspect the Maryland milities at the State Camp at Frederick to-day.

Joseph Arch, the well-known labor member of Parliament, met with financial reverses some time ago, and is now in straitened circumstances. His friends are about to make a National appeal for funds with the view of purchasing a modest annuity and keeping the veteran agitator from penury in his old age. Arch, who is in his seventieth year, has had a varied and checkered career. As a child he had to earn his living in the fields, and worked for some years as a laborer. Becoming connected with the Methodists, he was employed the agricultural inborers brought him to the front of that movement, and, having established the National Laborers' Union, he was appointed its president. Soon afterward he entered the House of Commons as one of the members for Norfolk. At the general election of 1885 he lost his seat, but was again returned, both in 1892 and 1895. by them as a local preacher. The agitation among

The Rev. F. E. Cark, D. D., the founder of the Christian Endeavor societics, sails for Europe to-day. He will be absent a year, visiting the societies in Europe and Asia.

Three of the delegates to the St. Louis Convention were brothers. They were Powell Clayton and W. H. H. Clayton, of Arkansas, and Judge Clayton, of Pennsylvania, and they all voted for Convention that nominated William Henry Harrison, and on Election Day of that year (184) twin boys were born to him. He named one William Henry Harrison Clayton, and the other John Tyler Clayton. McKinley. Their father was a delegate to the

Sir Hercules Robinson, who has been elevated to the peerage, was born in 1824. The second son of Admiral Robinson, of Rosmead, County West-meath, Ireland, he married in 1846 Miss Annes-ley, daughter of the tenth Lord Valentia. Sir Hereules has two surviving daughters and a son and heir. Hercules Robinson, born in 1806. married Miss Handcock, daughter of the fourth Lord Castlemaine, and has a son. Sir William Robinson, his brother, is Governor of Western Australia. Another brother, Sir Henry, died in 1892. His widow is a sister of the new peeress, being also a daughter of the tenth Lord Valentia.

Ex-Speaker Crisp is at Tate Springs, Tenn., for City the other day, was the last of the Giran

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Jacob Baker, of Farmington, W. Va., is 101 years old. He believes in the verbal inspiration of the Rible, and has voted the Democratic ticket ever since he attained manhood; but he says he will bolt Bryan and Sewall this year.

Seaside Illusions.—"Come quick!" cried the gir in the crimson bathing suit. "I see a sea serpent." But nobody heeded her. She was the very girl who upon a previous day claimed she saw a man.—(Detro't Tribune.

The Rev. William Merse, of DeKalb County, Ind., has during his long life married more than fifteen hundred couples. Recently, at his expressed wish, all these couples still living, to the number of more than one thousand, decided to hold a reunion next month, with the pastor as an honored and central

The Times for Him.—"No." said Dismal Dawsen, in answer to his benefactor's question, "hard times is not the best for our business. Nor yet good times. The times that suits me best is about medium—when the work ain't too plenty, nor money too scarce."—(Indianapolis Journal.

Near Ardenice, Scotland, there is a unique advertisement, made of flower-beds. The beds are each a gigantic letter, forty feet in length, the whole forming the words "Glasgow News." The total length of the line is 123 feet; area covered by the letters, 14.815 feet. The advertisement is on the side of a hill, and, being of bright-colored flowers, can be read from a distance of four and a half

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE ONE MORE CAPORITO

I sneak across the street so wide,
I wriggle, squirm, I rush, I glide,
I take my chances, oh, so silm—
I trust to eye, and nerve, and limb;
I scoot to right, I gailop through.
I'm here and there, I'm lost to view;
My life, I know, hangs in the toss—
Another plunge—I am across!
Oh, give me pity if you can—
I'm just
a poor

pe-des-tri-an! -(Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

When Mr. Eady first began to fly kites at Blue Hill, Mass., an altitude of 1,500 feet was considered remarkable, but on Tuesday an altitude of 7,200 feet above the level of the surrounding coun try was attained by a kite. "The Boston Transcript" says: "The Blue Hill boys have now some two miles of strong wire on hand, and think that they can achieve still greater penetration into the upper air than the present record of a mile and's quarter. The experiments of the present week are likely to be of importance, since Professor Harrington, late chief of the weather service, and Mr. Archibald, from England, the first person to use kites for meteorological purposes, are both in town.
These gentlemen will visit Blue Hill, and trials will be made during the week to eclipse even the ready noteworthy record."

"I actually believe that the farmers of the West were never so well off as they are to-day," said Samuel G. Jeffords, a commission merchant, of Des Moines, Iowa, at the National. "They never had so much to eat and drink or better clothes to wear than they have now. The rank and file of the conservative element among the farmers are opposed. I believe, to free silver. When the excitement of the last month over the political situation subsides there will be a wonderful revulsion of public sentiment on the question. Everything in the West points to legitimate progress and improvement. The crops are large, if the prices are low. Our people are every year having more comfortable homes to live in, and I believe that the panicky feeling is only of temporary duration, am no optimist, either." (Washington Times.

In its last issue, "Dixle," the well-known indutrial journal of the South, published in Atlanta Ga., says: "Upon the occasion of Altgeld's visit to the Atlanta Exposition it was arranged that he should be given a military escort to the grounds In accordance with uniform precedent, the military companies, both militia and 'regulars,' were former in line of procession to await the Governor's coming After a dreary delay orders were given and the troops marched to the grounds without the mas whom it was their purpose to honor. The public has never known the truth regarding Altgeld's absence. He refused absolutely to accept the escore when he learned that there were United State troops in the procession. Think of it, men of America! This man scorned an honor offered him by the proudest army that marches upon God's footstoo to-day! This man was a leader in the counsels the Chicago Convention.

"He seems to be a little empty in the upper story," said the One Who Knew Him Not. "Beg pardon, but you are entirely wrong," said the One Who Knew Him Well. "He is full to the

Which shows how prone to error one may be on superficial information.—(Cincinnati Enquires